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Koreans Here Hail Great Victory In SPA Elections

7 Deputies Elected From Chongryun

A grand central meeting of Koreans in Japan to celebrate the victorious election of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on November 17 at the Korean Hall of Culture in Tokyo, Japan.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

The meeting was attended by Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun); vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu, Li Gye Baek, Pak Jae Ro, Nam Si U and Yun Sang Chol; leading functionaries of organizations and enterprises affiliated with Chongryun; and compatriots in Kanto area, more than 3,000 in all.

The meeting reverentially sent a letter to President Kim Il Sung, carrying the ardent loyalty of the participants.

A report was made at the meeting that in the Anju constituency No. 120 which had reverentially nominated and registered the great leader President Kim Il Sung as a candidate for a Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, one hundred per cent of the electors registered on the electoral list participated in the election with unbounded ardent loyalty to the respected and beloved leader.

After this a report of the Central Election Committee of the DPRK was read out that one hundred per cent of the electors registered on the electoral list except those electors on foreign trips participated in the voting and all of them cast ballots for all the candidates.

Introduced at the meeting were the representatives of Chongryun and Korean residents who were elected to the SPA of the DPRK under the deep care and political trust of President Kim Il Sung and they were presented with bouquets of flowers by young girls.

The representatives are Han Duk Su, Chairman of the CSC of Chongryun; vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu and Li Gye Baek; Ryang Jong Go, President of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan; Pak Jong Hyon, Chairman of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan; Hong Bong Su, President of the Society of the Korean Credit Associations in Japan; and Ho Nam Gi, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Writers and Artists in Japan.

Chairman Han Duk Su made a speech.

He reverentially and warmly congratulated President Kim Il Sung on being elected as Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, expressing the unanimous feelings of the entire Chongryun functionaries and compatriots in Japan.

He said: The elections of the Deputies to the SPA brought about a new great turn and epochal development in the struggle of our people for the revolutionary cause of Juche and national reunification.

The election powerfully demonstrated the great unity and cohesion of our people rallied rock-firm around the respected and beloved leader.

The results of the elections also showed that the entire people burn with a fighting spirit and patriotism in supporting the Government of the DPRK and its socialist system and devote all their energy to the prosperity of the country.

Those who were elected are the representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals, who are boundlessly loyal to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and are tested in practical struggles.

This shows that the supreme power organ of the DPRK has become as firm as a rock, and our people's power is now able to push ahead with the affairs of state with the absolute trust of the people in accordance with a new demand of the revolutionary development.

How happy and honoured the Korean residents in Japan feel to have their representatives continue to participate in the affairs of state as Deputies to the SPA at a time when the revolutionary cause of our people is now in the new stage of development.

The Chairman disclosed:

The Japanese authorities acted illegally when they didn't allow the reentry of the home visiting group of the candidates to the SPA of the DPRK headed by myself.

He recalled:

How happy we will be if 50 million compatriots can cast ballots of patriotism and reunification for the establishment of a united government after the reunification of the country now divided into north and south.

A central rally of the Korean residents in Japan held on Nov. 17 in Tokyo to celebrate the great victory of the elections of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

Visiting Compatriots Vote

The Korean citizens from Japan on a visit to the socialist homeland participated in the elections of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly together with fellow-countrymen in the DPRK on Nov. 11.

The members of the delegation of Korean women in Japan went to the Anju constituency No. 120 and joined the voters of its sub-constituency No. 3.

The members of the delegation of Chongryun functionaries, the delegation of Korean pressmen in Japan, the home-visiting group of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan the 38th home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan and the home-visiting technicians group of Chongryun from Mie Prefecture took part in voting at sub-constituency No. 16 of Changgwang constituency No. 12 together with the electors there.

(KCNA)

Chairman of Korean Women's Union Here Entitled Labor Hero

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 5 promulgated a decree of the Central People's Committee on awarding the Title of Labour Hero of the Republic to Comrade Pak Jong Hyon, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan.

The decree says:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea confers the Title of Labour Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with a gold medal (hammer and sickle) and the Order of the National Flag First Class upon Comrade Pak Jong Hyon, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, who, firmly armed with the Juche idea, has fully displayed patriotic enthusiasm and thus firmly united the Korean women in Japan around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and performed heroic feats in the work for defending the socialist homeland, protecting the democratic, national rights of the compatriots in Japan, achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification and strengthening the international solidarity with the Japanese people and the world progressive people.

DPRK Admitted to FAO

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was admitted into the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) as its full member at its 19th conference held in Rome on November 14, according to KCNA.

This announcement was greeted with enthusiastic applause at the conference.

The chairman of the conference, the secretary general of the FAO and representatives of a number of countries made speeches congratulating the DPRK upon the entry into the organisation.

Ex-S. Korean 'Foreign Minister' Seeks Asylum

Former south Korean "foreign minister" Choi Tok Shin saught asylum in the United States in protest against Pak Jung Hi's authoritarian regime.

Meeting the press at the Japan Headquarters of the Korea Congress for Democracy and Unification in Tokyo on Nov. 18, the 63-year-old lieutenant general revealed his long-conceived plan.

He was "foreign minister" from 1961 to 1963, "ambassador" to South Vietnam from 1956 to 1961 and "ambassador" to West Germany from 1963 to 1967.

When he was in West Germany as "ambassador," the notorious West Berlin "spyring case" was fabricated by the KCIA. Then a number of south Korean students studying there were kidnapped by the intelligence agents to south Korea.

Thereafter Choi became critical of the repressive regime of Pak Jung Hi. Resigning from his post, he served as a patriarch to the Chongdokyo sect, an indigenous Christianity, from 1967 to 1976. The patriarch left south Korea for the United States in February last year because of the increasing pressure of the Pak "regime" upon him.

So far staying in Detroit, the ex-"foreign minister" has kept contact with the overseas dissident organization, Korea Congress for Democracy and Unification headquartered in the U.S. and here. Thus he came to Japan on Nov. 10 to disclose his intention.

In a statement released at the press conference, Choi Tok Shin said, "I am resolved to activate a campaign against Pak's dictatorship, based in the United States."

"Despite any pressure, I am prepared to risk my life to this cause," he stressed.

The self-imposed exile left for the U.S. on the evening of Nov. 18.

Int'l Lawyers Conf. Indicts Pak 'Regime'

The 2nd Conference of the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" was held in Paris on November 6.

After examining the realities of human rights suppression under the Pak Jung Hi "regime" of south Korea, the conference adopted an appeal to the jurists of the world and a position paper.

The committee was inaugurated on October 8 last year.

After summing up its research activities during last year, the conference pointed out that in south Korea the human rights of citizens of all strata were suppressed and that the human rights suppression was a violation of the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It further stressed that the human rights suppression was obstructing Korean reunification and that the U.S. and Japan were extending all kinds of aid to the south Korean "regime."

The conference appealed to all the jurists of the world to condemn before the public the repressive Pak Jung Hi "regime" of south Korea.

Position Paper

The position paper follows:

The 2nd Conference of the International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea held in Paris on November 6, 1977,

After analyzing the materials concerning the constitution and laws of south Korea on which the legislative system and judicial system are based;

After listening to the statements by the people who once were detained in prison in south Korea as political prisoners, and studying the testimonies by Americans, Japanese and Koreans and the materials available in various countries concerning the police, trial and prison systems of south Korea;

After examining the influence which such systems may have on the national reunification and the international situation;

Considering that the lack of respect for humans by the Pak Jung Hi regime is a violation of the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Considering that citizens in any social circles with any public opinion or religions are suppressed without exception in south Korea and that this systematic, permanent and collective suppression finds expression in the organization of special police with extraordinary powers, formulation of special laws by which political prisoners may be severely punished, establishment of military courts, daily tortures and administrative confinement and the like;

Considering that the violation of human rights in south Korea is the most grave obstacle to the national reunification and a great threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world;

Considering that the south Korean regime is dominated by the U.S. and Japan economically, politically and militarily;

(Continued on page 2)

Japanese Profs.

One thousand two hundred professors and assistant professors and six hundred student autonomous bodies here signed an appeal for the earlier reunification of Korea.

This was made public at a report meeting on a result of the signature-collecting campaign for a change in the U.S.-Japan Korea policy held at the Gakushi-Kaikan Hall in Tokyo on Nov. 16.

The campaign was initiated by Korean students studying in Japanese universities throughout this country. Forming a promoting committee for this purpose in April, they had called upon Japanese teachers and fellow students in various universities to support the appeal.

The appeal called for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea; fundamental change in Japan's Korea policy; and the acceleration of Korea's reunification.

On the same day, 12 prominent Japanese professors issued an appeal expressing their support for the signature campaign at the Gakushi-Kaikan Hall.

Students Continue Fight

South Korean students are continually expanding their struggle against the "government" and fascism.

According to a foreign press report from Seoul, in the wake of the demonstration of Seoul University students against fascism and dictatorship held on Nov. 11, students of Sogang University in Seoul rose in struggle on Nov. 12.

Over 400 students of the university who were driven out for a military drill of the "student homeland defence corps" on the previous day went over to the struggle against fascism and for democracy and staged a demonstration on the campus demanding the abolition of the fascist "*yusin* constitution" and freedom of speech and the press, ensuring of human rights, etc.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique sent more than 200 puppet riot police into the university campus to suppress the students, firing tear gas at random.

In defiance of the vicious suppression the students stubbornly fought for two hours, hurling stones at the riot police.

Reportedly leaflets denouncing the puppet government were distributed at Rihwa Women's University when 2,000 students there were holding a meeting in the daytime of Nov. 14.

Two thousand students of the university staged a sit-in on Oct. 31 in protest against the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits' repression.

In support of the undaunted south Korean students' struggle, Korean students here held meetings in various parts of this country.

A student rally was held on Nov. 16 at Korea University in Tokyo. Some students took rostrum to express their brotherly sympathy and solidarity with the south Korean fellows, and they denounced the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique for suppressing the justifiable student action.

A resolution was adopted at the rally.

Rodong Sinmun Flays APU

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) November 13, commenting on the result of the 13th general assembly of the "Asian parliamentary union" held in Seoul, branded it as a foolish drama of those going against the trend of the time.

The commentary says:

It is reported that the general assembly adopted a "resolution" and a "joint statement" demanding the "reconsideration of the U.S. ground forces pullout" from south Korea and claiming that the establishment of the military boundary of our country is a "violation" of "international law."

This is a sophism completely distorting the realities of Korea and Asia.

The realities indicate that for the preservation of peace in Korea and Asia and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is imperative, first of all, to make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea unconditionally and immediately.

This notwithstanding, the "Asian parliamentary union" asserted that the U.S. troops must stay on in south Korea to maintain "stability" in Korea and Asia. Can this be a logical claim and a sober thinking?

The act of the "Asian parliamentary union" putting a stopper on the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea under the signboard of "reconsideration" and so forth is an intolerable challenge to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people and an anachronistic deed going against the current of the time. Evidently, this is a support to the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of south Korea and permanent colonial rule over it.

This is proved also by the fact that the "Asian parliamentary union" spoke ill of the just step taken by our country in establishing the military boundary.

The "Asian parliamentary union" shamelessly described the exercise of sovereignty by a dignified sovereign state as a "violation." This is, indeed, an absurd and outrageous act.

We cannot but direct attention to the fact that the jargon of the "Asian parliamentary union" is quite the same as the aggressive doctrine and claim of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, the commentary notes, and remarks:

Originally, the "Asian parliamentary union" was knocked into shape with the Japanese reactionaries as the axis on the script written by the U.S. imperialists.

The commentary says:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have no one to rely on, isolated and rejected within and without, pinned great hope on the general assembly of the "Asian parliamentary union" held in Seoul and disgracefully and viciously behaved to mislead public opinion at home and abroad, divert elsewhere the attention of the people and save themselves from the position of an international orphan by making the general assembly express support and encouragement to their treacherei.

LDP Rams 'Special Measure Bill on Seabed' through Lower House Com.

A "special measure bill on Japan-south Korea continental shelf" was adopted on Nov. 16 unilaterally by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and the opposition Socialist-Democratic Party at the Japanese House of Representatives' commerce and industry committee, despite the strong opposition to the bill from four other opposition parties—the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, Komeito and New Liberal Club.

The controversial bill is aimed to enact the special measure for domestically validating the "Japan-south Korea agreement on the continental shelf," which was passed last June by the Diet also with the joint support of the LDP and the DSP.

The DPRK and China, the parties concerned with the continental shelf, repeated their warnings against the "agreement." As the major oppositions unanimously rejected the "agreement," it was barely ratified by the last Diet with its session extended and without any debate on it at the Upper House after its ratification had been killed for several times.

The bill was submitted to the plenary session of the Diet in an extra session called after the last Upper House elections. But, the bill is said to be shelved until the next session, for there are stubborn protests among the major oppositions against it.

Without the special measure legislated in the Japanese Diet, the "agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf" actually remains invalid. Therefore, Seoul desperately urged Tokyo to make every possible effort to enact the bill as early as possible.

Kim Yong Son, south Korean "ambassador" in Tokyo, met Japanese Foreign Minister Hatoyama on Nov. 11, and, in addition, ten south Korean "national assemblymen" suddenly visited here on Nov. 15. They asked the government of Japan and the pro-Seoul forces here to help the bill pass through the current extra Diet session.

The "continental sehlf agreement" is designed to enable the LDP government of this country to aid Pak Jung Hi's dictatorial regime overtly under the pretext of the joint development of crude oil. Fifty trillion-yen capital investment is expected for the project over 50 years.

Japan's south Korea lobbyists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique intend to take advantage of the multi-trillion yen project in a bid to collect their political funds.

Socialist Nakamura Jukoo questioned such a dirty aspect, interpellating the government at the commerce and industry committee.

Pointing out the fact that the DPRK and China have strongly opposed the "continental shelf development agreement" so far, the Dietman accused the government of unilaterally concluding the "agreement" with south Korea alone disregarding their legitimate claim.

He insisted that it will cause an international conflict among the countries concerned and produce another scandal concerning the shady Japan-south Korea relations.

(Related stories on page 3)

Japan's Fishing Boat Released

A naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army checked at around 15:25 November 10 "Chidori-maru No. 87," a Japanese fishing boat which was catching fish after intruding five miles into the sea zone within the military boundary of our country east of Musudan.

This was not the first time Japanese fishing boats intruded into the area within the military boundary of our country. In November alone a total of 75 Japanese fishing boats illegally trespassed on the military boundary of our country on five occasions to catch fish.

Each time Japanese fishing boats infiltrated into the area within our military boundary the organ concerned of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent them away without controlling or punishing them in consideration of good neighbourly relations with the Japanese people, particularly of the stabilization of the living of small fishermen of Japan.

The Japanese fishing boats have continuously violated the legal order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, far from directing serious attention to such step of the organ concerned of our country and observing the order.

The Japanese fishing boat "Chidori-maru" which we checked this time had not stopped fishing operations within the military boundary despite our repeated signals. This was why the naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army took the step of checking the Japanese fishing boat "Chidori-maru" in order to give a warning to Japanese fishing boats against infiltrating into the area within our military boundary. The crewmen of the boat must be punished by our law because they illegally infiltrated into the area within our military boundary. But the organ concerned of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea generously pardoned them and sent them back together with their boat on November 12 as they admitted their mistake, apologized for it and gave assurances that they would not commit similar mistake again.

The Japanese fishermen should refrain from infiltrating again in the future into the area within the military boundary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the organs concerned of Japan should take measures to this end. (KCNA)

Speeches at International Juche Seminar

(Continued from the previous issue)

Establishing Juche Important in Rev., Construction

Chawki Ajami, Chairman of the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Group for Studying Kimilsungism" in Lebanon, said:

If the working class and energy of the popular masses.

First, a creative stand makes people have the most correct attitude towards the preceding revolutionary tasks and the working class.

Secondly, it makes people have a correct stand towards the experiences of others.

Thirdly, it makes people have a correct stand towards their own cause, which is of great importance in successfully carrying out the revolution and construction by raising the creative ability of the masses of the people extraordinarily.

This gives us a conclusion that independent and creative stands are the most correct stand and method enabling the masses of the people to fully discharge their responsibility and role as masters in the revolution and construction.

Independent and creative stands, as a problem related to the stand of master in the revolution and construction, are inseparably integrated.

An independent stand is a problem of defending the stand of master in the revolution and construction and a creative stand is a problem related to the method of enhancing the role of master.

Establishing Juche is of weighty importance in the revolution and construction of each country.

Juche Idea Indicates Correct Reunification Principles

Amin El Tahir El Shibli, Deputy Secretary-General of the Arab-Lawyers' Union, said:

The Juche idea guides the revolutionary people to closely unite around the leader of creation, the man of great energy of creation, and guides the people to achieve tremendous successes in construction in the shortest possible time with their faithful and tireless labour and efforts, as we see in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As we have witnessed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Juche idea gives the people the firm determination to reunify the north and south of Korea in accordance with the principles defined by President Kim Il Sung, the fighter and leader.

The Juche idea organises and mobilises the people to produce in greater quantities, more abundantly, more excellently and better and facilitate the all-round development of things socialist in the political, economic, ideological, moral and cultural and all other fields of social life.

It guides the people to oppose the U.S.-led world imperialism and its allies—world reactionaries, Zionism and racism—and continue the struggle with the firm determination to fight them relentlessly and destroy and bury them for good.

The Juche idea makes it possible to strengthen in every way the unbreakable solidarity with the socialist countries, the world national liberation movement, all progressive forces and peace-loving forces, fraternal, comradely and sincere cooperation with them and support and encouragement to them.

It helps terminate darkness, oppression and exploitation and guarantee a bountiful life to man and helps him in creation and invention to contribute to the wellbeing of his nation and whole mankind with all efforts and give full play to his free will and capacity and decide his own destiny.

Juche Idea Solves Questions in Conformity With Each Country's Interests

Nagi Salem Brak, Member of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organisation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, said:

Our United National Front Political Organisation and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen highly appreciate the struggle of the friendly Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and General Secretary Comrade Kim Il Sung and fully support the demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the constructive proposals set forth for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

We in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are watching with keen interest the great successes made by the Korean people in the struggle to build a national economy, achieve the independent development of prosperous Korea, build socialist national culture and create developed socialist national literature and art.

Self-reliance makes it possible to mobilize and utilize all the domestic resources and potentialities and solve all questions in conformity with the interests of the people of each country.

Only by understanding the theory on self-reliance, can we see through theories which the imperialists try to create under the signboard of "cooperation" and their delusion.

The idea of self-reliance is a revolutionary theory which has contributed to rapidly completing the socialist revolution in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and converting her into a developed and prosperous industrial state.

Philosophy of Highest Stage

Government delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic Ahmed Mohamed Hajer, General Director of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Yemen Arab Republic, said:

Philosophy has developed along with the development of human history.

In this course it has arrived at the philosophy of the working class that man is a social being. The philosophy of the working class in the preceding period did not recognize that the nature of man is independence.

This philosophy considered that the economic factor is of decisive significance in defining the change of social life and historic development.

Man cannot live without material means of living. Apart from man, however, this means represents nothing, because material means, means of living, is created by man.

Proceeding from this, we realise the principle of the Juche idea that man is master of everything and decides everything.

This philosophy defines that man is master of everything.

In other words, this means that man is the only being that subordinates and dominates the world in accordance with his demand.

Here we consider that the Juche idea is a developed philosophy which regards man as a developed material being, a creative being.

The Juche idea clarifies the nature of dialectical relations between man and the world.

We consider that the Juche idea is a philosophy which has practically contributed to developing the world philosophy to the highest stage.

Powerful Weapon for Oppressed, Exploited Peoples

Celestino Rocha Da Costa, Minister of National Education, Sports and Justice of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is proof of the guiding spirit, validity and correctness of Kimilsungism with the immortal Juche idea as its essence.

Because Kimilsungism regards people as the basis and centre of all revolutionary social changes and gives the masses of the people strength to push ahead with the revolution and assigns them with the task to shape their destiny by themselves.

Sagacious President Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The revolution is a cause for the people and for the people. The consistent mass line of our Party is to serve the popular masses faithfully, to go among the masses to educate, transform and unite them, as well as to draw courage and wisdom from them and mobilize the broad masses for carrying out the tasks of revolution."

The practical application of such method of guiding the masses carries great significance today.

Juche Accords with Aspiration of Peoples

Missam-Hian, delegate of the National Union of Cameroonian Journalists and Cameroonian Committee of Rural Development, said:

The Juche idea accords with the aspiration of the peoples of all countries. To defend national sovereignty and build an independent economy is the primary task of each country.

The Third World countries are going through trials owing to the trick of rich countries through "aid."

If the Third World countries are to solve questions facing them, they should work out a new strategy, a strategy which suits the actual conditions of each country, a strategy enabling each country to get rid of their economic stagnation.

Our era is characterized by the fact that the Third World people are aware of the oppression and exploitation committed by international imperialism and the liberation struggle of revolutionary parties deeply rooted in the masses of the people and borne of the masses is going on a worldwide scale.

Today it is an irrefutable truth that the progressive countries of our Third World have the task to build their future in conformity with their actual conditions, peculiarities and traditional features of their countries and build the future of their posterity guided by the advanced parties.

Clearly realising this truth, we are struggling for the political independence of our country. This struggle is a difficult task raised at a stage practically necessary for us to be masters of our own destiny.

Precisely for this reason the Juche idea becomes a powerful weapon of struggle for the oppressed and exploited peoples in the struggle for national liberation, economic self-reliance and political independence.

We find solutions to these questions in the following teachings given by President Kim Il Sung:

1. Man is master of everythig and decides everything. To transform nature and society is for man and it is done by man.

2. Without economic self-support it is impossible to meet the increasing material demand of the people and provide them with material conditions to be masters of state and society.

3. If one is subjugated to others economically, political independence cannot be guaranteed and without the self-supporting economic power the line of self-defence in guarding the nation cannot be implemented.

(KCNA) (To be continued)

DPRK's Biggest Reservoir Completed

The project of Lake Unpa-ho, the biggest man-made lake of the DPRK, has been completed on the River Chaeryong-gang.

The builders have successfully constructed this large reservoir in a brief period of less than three years.

This lake has been brought into shape by damming the River Chaeryong-gang. It will help consolidate the success of irrigation already achieved in North and South Hwanghae Provinces, the rice bowls, and lift grain harvest to a new high, satisfactorily meet the growing demand for industrial water and prevent flood damages more thoroughly in the Chaeryong-gang River basin.

The emergence of another large-scale irrigation setup in our country where all the irrigation works such as the Amnok-gang, Pyongnam, Kiyang, Yontan and Ojidon, form circular systems in accordance with the vast nature-remaking plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, will enable our people to consolidate the success of irrigation already completed and make a big stride ahead in transforming the land to suit the demand of socialist and communist construction and building it better into a bountiful paradise.

With the construction of Lake Unpa-ho, it has become possible to consolidate and develop still further the circular irrigation system covering the Chaeryong, Anak, Sinchon, Unchon, Unryul and Unpa counties, and reap a bigger harvest every year and supply more abundant water to the newly reclaimed tideland on the West Sea coast.

(KCNA)

A bird's-eye view of Lake Unpa-ho

News in Brief

Nov. 4

* Li Ik Hong, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the United Republic of Cameroon, presented his credentials to Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo.

Nov. 6

* Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam met and had a friendly conversation with Penttl Suomela, Arabassador of the Republic of Finland to the DPRK.

Nov. 8

* A delegation of the Physical Culture and Sports Union of Yugoslavia headed by Ismail Bairami, its Vice-Chairman, and a delegation of teachers in social sciences of the German Democratic Republic headed by Dr. Fessen Helmut, assistant professor at Humboldt University, Berlin, the GDR, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Nov. 10

* A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK headed by Kim Dal Hyon left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Nov. 12

* A Party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Cho Song Baek left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Romania and Bulgaria.

Nov. 15

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kong Jin Tae left Pyongyang by plane to attend the fifth meeting of the intergovernmental committee for economic, scientific and technological consultation between the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic opening in Poland.

* A Party workers' delegation of the WPK left Pyongyang for Cuba by plane.

* A delegation of the Journalists Union of the German Democratic Republic by Kurt Vogel, secretary of its central directorate, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Nov. 16

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Chi Jae Ryong left Pyongyang by plane for Yugoslavia and Romania.

(KCNA)

Pyongyangites Hail 40th Anniv. of "Tasks of Korean Communists"

A report meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the publication of "The Tasks of Korean Communists," an immortal classic work of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, was held at the People's Palace of Culture on November 9, according to a KCNA report.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of President Kim Il Sung.

The meeting hall was packed to capacity with anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, functionaries of Party and power bodies, economic organs and working people's organisations and men of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press, working people in the city and servicemen of the Korean People's Army.

Taking the platform were vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Kye Ung Tae, Han Ik Su, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Hwan and Hwang Jang Yop, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, leading functionaries of the Party and power bodies and working people's organisations and Heroes of the Republic and Labour Heroes. Comrade Rim Chun Chu made the report at the meeting.

He said: "The Tasks of Korean Communists," the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, which he authored and published in the flames of the hard-fought anti-Japanese armed struggle, on Nov. 10, 1937, that is, 40 years ago, is a historic work comprehensively elucidating once again to suit the demand of the obtaining situation the Juche-oriented line and strategic and tactical policies of the Korean revolution he had advanced already at the historic Chalun meeting and wisely specifying the immediate tasks facing the Korean communists for an early accomplishment of the noble cause of the restoration of the fatherland.

This monumental work of the great leader brightly lighting the road of the revolutionary struggle in the colonies by brilliantly embodying the immortal Juche idea was an inspiring banner powerfully leading the Korean communists and people to the final victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and was an undying torchlight making an outstanding contribution to the national liberation struggle in colonies and the development of the world revolution in our era, he stressed.

Pointing out that the "Tasks of Korean Communists," is a historic document which reflected the urgent demand raised by the prevailing situation and the revolutionary practice in the grim days when the Korean revolution and the national liberation movement of the oppressed people in the colonies were undergoing a rigorous test in the latter half of the 1930's, the reporter emphasized:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who founded the immortal Juche idea in the first period of the revolutionary struggle upon which he embarked in his early years and led the Korean revolution along the road of victory with the Juche-orientated revolutionary line and strategy and tactics, made public "The Tasks of Korean Communists," his brilliant work, by generalizing the rich experiences gained in the flames of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the practical experiences of the international communist movement.

The publication of this work, an encyclopedia of the theories and strategy and tactics of revolution in the colonies and a mighty textbook for the communists in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle in our era, was a world historic event which gave a powerful impetus to the development of our revolution and the cause of anti-imperialist revolution.

In the historic work "The Tasks of Korean Communists," the great leader comprehensively systematized and consummated the original idea and theory on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, thus putting forward the most essential guiding theory and strategy and tactics whereby the oppressed people in the colonies could achieve genuine national independence and social progress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the first in history to formulate the methodological principle of defining the character of the revolution, on the basis of which he clearly elucidated that the revolution in the colonies should be an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, revolution of new form which would be neither bourgeois nor socialist.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...Our revolution at the present stage is an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution."

The great leader, in the work, taught that the basic tasks of the Korean revolution at the then stage were to carry out the task of the anti-imperialist national-liberation revolution to overthrow the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and regain their country, and, at the same time, to fulfil the task of the anti-feudal, democratic revolution to eliminate the feudal relations and pave the way for the country's development along democratic lines.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the characteristics of the historical development of our country and colonial, semi-colonial countries in the world and the socio-class relations there and the basic tasks of the revolution, the great leader discovered a revolution of sheerly new form in the history of the struggle for human liberation and formulated its character to clearly indicate the way for solving most correctly the complicatedly entangled national and class contradictions in colonial and semi-feudal society and lay firm ideological and theoretical foundations for shattering the right and "left" opportunist views claiming that the revolution in colonies is "bourgeois revolution" or a "socialist revolution," and establishing correct strategy and tactics of revolution in the colonies.

The work gave comprehensive answers to the strategic and tactical principles of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution on the basis of a correct definition of the character of the revolution in the colonies.

The work clarified that the targets of the Korean revolution at the time were the Japanese imperialist aggression forces and the pro-Japanese landlords, comprador capitalists, traitors to the nation and pro-Japanese bureaucrats who faithfully served the Japanese imperialists as their stooges belly-crawling before them, and the motive force of the revolution comprised the broad anti-imperialist, democratic forces such as the workers and peasants, the youth and students, intellectuals and petty bourgeoisie, and national capitalists and religious men of conscience could also join in the anti-imperialist struggle.

This original idea is an outstanding strategic idea which makes it possible to ensure the overwhelming superiority of the revolutionary force to the counter-revolution and achieve a definite victory of the revolution by isolating the imperialist reactionary forces to the largest possible extent and firmly uniting on the side of the revolution all the classes and strata interested in the revolution.

In the work the respected and beloved leader indicated the tasks to be fulfilled in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, propounded the creative idea of establishing a people's democratic power, a new form of power of the working class, and put forward the idea of uninterrupted revolution to proceed to socialism and communism after thoroughly fulfilling the tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

"The Tasks of Korean Communists" also gave a most comprehensive exposition of the Juche-based strategic and tactical policy and ways enabling the peoples and communists in the colonies to win the struggle against the formidable imperialist enemy with the internal forces.

The work gave a comprehensive answer as to what principle and what method should be applied in founding a revolutionary party of the working class in our country.

The great leader set forth the wise policy of founding the party on a solid basis after building the organisational and ideological groundwork for this and nursing the strong historic roots of the Party, not in such a manner that a few communists get together and proclaim the founding of the Party, and clarified questions of principle arising in founding the Party.

In the work the great leader taught that the Korean communists should, first of all, firmly maintain the independent position in order to successfully fulfil all the revolutionary tasks facing them.

He reviewed how the greatness, truth and invincible vitality of this immortal classic work of the respected and beloved leader were clearly demonstrated in the glorious course of the Korean revolution.

The reporter noted that the great leader President Kim Il Sung has converted our country, once backward, into a powerful socialist state with an advanced socialist system, a mighty independent national economy, a shining national culture and self-defensive defence capacity with his wise leadership of the democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction after accomplishing the cause of national liberation by leading the sacred anti-Japanese war to victory.

The reporter said that the noble tasks of the Korean communists to make a clean sweep of the foreign imperialist aggression forces from the land of the three thousand *ri* and build a socialist and communist paradise free from oppression and exploitation on the whole of Korean soil have not yet been accomplished.

The Korean communists and people, holding as high as ever the banner of the anti-imperialist, national liberation revolution unfurled by the great leader, must wage a nation-wide struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from south Korea and the south Korean people and revolutionaries must fight to the bitter end to carry to completion the anti-imperialist, national-liberation people's democratic revolution, declared the reporter in conclusion.

Koreans Here Go Abroad to Study

On Oct. 31 a Korean scientist in Japan left the Tokyo International Airport at Haneda for the U.S. in order to do joint research work with an American professor for one year on photochemistry.

He is Pak Jong Jin, 38 years old, who is researching photochemistry in the Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, belonging to Osaka University, one of the prestigious universities in Japan.

His subject of study is how to effectively harness sunlight. His study has made a contribution toward deepening research in this area under the circumstances that new energy resources are being sought in the world to replace petroleum.

He published around 28 papers on photochemistry and these papers were printed in special magazines published in Japan and other countries, including "Japanese Chemistry" and the "Journal of the Chemical Society," various chemical magazines published in Great Britain. His papers drew the attentions of many specialists.

Because of the papers published by him in such special magazines, he was requested by the American Prof. Richard A. Caldwell of Texas University in Texas, the U.S.A., to work as a co-worker. The American professor sent a letter to him on this problem in the end of August.

Pak Jong Jin began to study in the petrochemical course of the Technology Department of Osaka University in 1956, after studying for 12 years in Korean schools in Japan. He studied in the postgraduate course for 5 years and later he continued his study at the Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, Osaka University.

In March, 1966, he obtained the degree of doctor for his doctorial dissertation titled "Study on the Photo-Carboxyl Reaction." Next year, he was given the title of the overseas researcher of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In connection with his joint study in the U.S., the Japanese Ministry of Justice didn't issue a reentry visa for him, on the pretext of his Korean nationality.

However, thanks to the active movement of Korean scientists and support from the Japanese and U.S. scholars, Pak Jong Jin was finally granted reentry visa on Oct. 8, two months after he planned to leave Japan.

Earlier on July 23, Kim Hyon Min, a postgraduate of Korea University in Tokyo, won the first prize in the 12th Spanish Speech Contest sponsored by the Japan-Spain Association. He was also awarded a supplementary prize—one year's study in Spain.

Before him, on July 19, Pak Sun Sil, another postgraduate of the same university, left Tokyo for Iraq, to

Mr. Pak Jong Jin, 38 years old, who won the right to go to the U.S.A. to do joint research

study Arabic at Baghdad University for one year.

They are the first three compatriots with Korean nationality in Japan to study in other countries for one year.

Koreans with Korean nationality are not permitted to visit their homeland or other countries freely because of the hostile policy of the Japanese Government toward the DPRK.

Recently, they have come to be permitted gradually to visit their homeland and return to Japan and to take part in international conferences, as a result of their struggle and thanks to active support from the progressive Japanese and other people the world over.

However, they can't study in other countries for a long time. The three above-mentioned are the first to study abroad as long as one year. Koreans in Japan should be given the freedom to study in other countries.

Kim's Kidnap Comitted under Japan Gov't Aegis, At U.S. Connivance: Two Americans

Two Americans who visited Japan recently, in their interview with a reporter of the Korean daily "Chosun Sinbo" over the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case, stated that this case was an international terrorism committed under the Japanese authorities' aegis and at the United States' connivance.

One of these two Americans had met Kim Dae Jung in Tokyo just before the kidnap took place. The other looked into the truth of the case in Seoul right after it occurred.

According to the testimony of the first American, as soon as he came back to his lodging after his secret meeting with Kim Dae Jung in a place of Tokyo early in August 1973, he received from Kim Dae Jung a telephone message that "he was shadowed by someone."

It was disclosed later that among those who tailed after him were not only agents of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency but also Japanese policemen, he added.

According to the second American who was in Seoul when the kidnap took place, upon hearing the news of the kidnap case, Representative Wolf (transcribed from Korean) instructed Habib, the then U.S. "ambassador" to south Korea, at the "embassy" to the following effect: "You should meet Pak Jung Hi right now and tell him that if Kim Dae Jung is killed, it would endanger his presidential office. I will take responsibility for it upon myself."

Wolf proudly told me about this when I met him at his office in November 1973, added the American.

He further said:

The plan to kill Kim Dae Jung was stopped after due consideration of internal and external opinion.

In fact, the United States was aware of the kidnap of Kim Dae Jung but connived at it. Proof of this was the involvement of Wolf known as a pro-south Korean American.

"Chosun Sinbo" also reported the testimony of the first American that the house where the kidnapped Kim Dae Jung had been in confinement for a while before he was put aboard a ship is "certainly" the house called "Okamoto Excel" in Higashinada-ku, Kobe City.

This house is called "An's house" (certain An) where Pak Jong Hwa, puppet consul in Osaka who is known as an "influential figure" of the puppet CIA, has lived up to this date since 1969, said "Chosun Sinbo."

Noting that the Japanese police "searched" this house under the public pressure, but it has not made public any results of the "investigation," "Chosun Sinbo" stressed: This act of the Japanese police authorities arouses stronger suspicion.

Kim Dae Jung appearing in court

Shown here is "An's house" which was utilized for a while in order to spirit away Kim Dae Jung to Seoul.

DSP Leaders Servants of Seoul in Kim's Case

The Japanese paper "Mainichi Shimbun" November 8 reported about the disclosure of the fact that the Chairman and Chairman nominee of the Democratic Socialist Party of Japan are servants of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case.

The paper said:

Kasuga, Chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party of Japan, visited south Korea from August 24 to 27, and he met Pak Jung Hi on August 26. On the occasion he requested that "Kim Dae Jung and other political prisoners in south Korea be released as early as possible."

According to the council of families and compatriots for rescuing Japan-resident south Korean political prisoners, Kasuga promised at that time: "If the south Korean government released them, we will strive to restrict the anti-Pak Jung Hi activities in Japan."

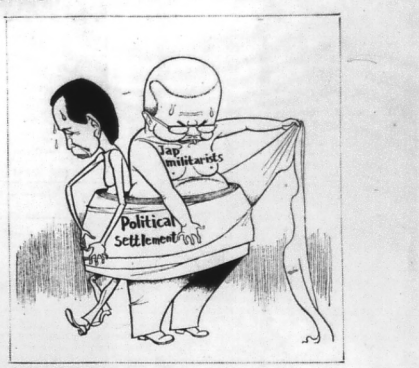
Back home, Kasuga met the families of two Japan-resident Koreans who had been arrested and sentenced to death in south Korea. He conveyed them the intention of Pak Jung Hi, saying: "The two are spies of the 'north' and their families in Japan are carrying on rescue activities on the instructions of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). A commutation is impossible, if the families fail to promptly stop such act and write a letter of apology." And he added: "If this condition is accepted, I will undertake mediation."

The families sternly criticized this attitude of Kasuga, querying: "Is he a servant of Pak Jung Hi?" The council of families and compatriots and other rescue groups "ignored" his offer.

According to the Japan headquarters of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification (Hanmintong), Sasaki Ryosaku, Chairman nominee of the DSP visited the United States between September 11 and 21. When he met Chairman Fraser, he asserted that "three men of Hanmintong should not be summoned to the United States."

Thus, the committee gave up the idea of inviting the three and, in the latter half of September, chief investigator Becher came to Japan and heard statements from them.

On that occasion, chief investigator Becher said that one of the reasons why the Fraser committee gave up the idea of inviting the three men to the United States was Sasaki's opposition to it.



Japan Gov't Must Stop Cracking Down on Chongryun

The Japanese government authorities should renounce their anachronistic Korean policy and the hostile policy against the DPRK and should stop encroaching upon the legal rights of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and the Korean citizens in Japan, not dancing to the drumbeating of the south Korean puppet clique.

The Japanese government authorities rejected the application for reentry permit filed by Chairman Han Duk Su and six other functionaries of Chongryun who had been nominated as candidates for Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This untenable act of the Japanese authorities is an open manifestation of the hostile policy of the Japanese reactionary government against the DPRK and an indication of the persistent attempts of the Japanese reactionaries to restrict the just activities of Chongryun and Korean citizens in Japan.

The hostile policy of the Japanese reactionaries toward the DPRK finds vivid manifestation in their pursuing the line of splitting Korea with sinister designs on south Korea.

They are zealously joining the U.S. in the "two Koreas" plot with much ado about "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of the north and the south of Korea and "cross recognition" and scheming to render a greater amount of "aid" to the south Korean puppet clique in compliance with the demand of U.S. that Japan play a "big part" in the so-called "compensatory measures" to offset the "proposed pullout" of the U.S. ground forces from south Korea, and are hastening their reinvasion of south Korea.

Such manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries constitute a factor of the obstacles laid in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The hostile policy of the Japanese reactionary government toward the DPRK goes against the demand of the Japanese people of broad sections and the trend of the times. The Japanese government authorities should give up their wrong stand.

Intensified Reinvasion Of S. Korea, Suppression Of Chongryun

Twenty policemen, "Self-Defence Forces" men and government officials on the active list of Japan are learning Korean language at the "Korean educational institute" in the Kitakyushu hall of "the ROK Residents' Association in Japan" ("Mindan") in Fukuoka Prefecture.

Among these Japanese are officials of the seventh district maritime safety headquarters, the immigration office, the customs house and the city office.

This is part of the sinister scheme of the Japanese reactionaries to step up their reinvasion of south Korea and intensify their watch and suppression of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and Korean nationals in Japan.

The Japanese reactionaries, regarding Chongryun and Korean nationals in Japan struggling for the independent reunification of the fatherland and democratic, national rights as a thorn in their flesh, are watching and suppressing them.

It is for intensifying such suppression that the Japanese police and others are learning Korean language.

And the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique invites the Japanese reactionaries to south Korea and flatters the old masters, eagerly asking them to wreck Chongryun. The puppets spare no efforts to teach Korean language to Japanese police, "SDF" men and government officials.

Japanese Educational Circles Offer "Defence Donation" to Pak Jung Hi

Cases proving the shady fusion between the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets in academic circles have been brought to light one after another to touch off a wave of denunciation by public opinion at home and abroad.

According to the report, Kageyama Shiro, managing director of Tohoku Dental College of Japan, recently gave 10 million yen to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the name of "defence donation." He also "contributed" ten million yen to Kyonghui University in Seoul through the puppet clique.

Kageyama had long been hard at work to establish adhesive ties with the south Korean puppets under the signboard of campus and under the name of "defence donation." He has already paid more than 140 million yen to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the label of "donation," according to data so far exposed.

An educational tool of Japan called High School Federation gave 750,000 won (some 450,000 yen in Japanese currency) to the puppets under the label of "defence donation" when it sent a sports team to south Korea in September last year.

It is a well known fact that shady fusion of the Japanese reactionaries with the south Korean puppets is aimed at facilitating their political, economic and military reinvasion of south Korea. And it must not be overlooked that the individuals also, without exception, seek their selfish interests in it.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, keen on south Korea-Japan fusion, are working extra hard to draw the Japanese reactionary forces to their side as their protector. This is an act motivated by their flunkeyism and dependence on outside forces, an act intended to maintain the puppet regime and prolong its remaining days by clinging to the sleeves of those reactionaries.

Strengthening fusion with Kageyama, a pro-south Korean Japanese, and fawning upon him, they lavished on him pompous titles such as "honorary rector" of Kyongnam College in Masan, South Kyongsang Province, "honorary citizen of South Kyongsang Province" and "honorary doctor of law of Kyonghui University" in Seoul and "commended" him in the name of Seoul University.

Proceeding from such fusion, the Japanese reactionaries are instigating the bellicose Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to war preparations with "defence donation" and, encouraged by them, the latter are rushing toward war and split at faster pace.

South Korean papers disclosed that Kageyama Shiro, managing director of Tohoku Dental College of Japan, gave "defence donation" to the Pak Jung Hi junta.

Seoul Gives Money to Japan Institutes

An opposition member of the south Korean parliament on Nov. 17 revealed that the south Korean "government" had extended monetary assistance to a research institute on Korean problems in Tokyo run by Choi So Myon in Japan. The Korean in question is suspected to be connected with Japanese and south Korean "government" officials.

He also revealed that the south Korean "government" had supplied money to the Kanayama International Problems Study Institute in Japan. This probably means the research organization run by former Japanese ambassador to south Korea, Kanayama Masahide.

Washington Post Exposes Seoul's Offer to Ford

The U.S. paper "Washington Post" November 12 exposed that influence-buying of the south Korean puppet clique in the United States, attempted to approach former U.S. President Ford during his office, according to a foreign press report from Washington.

The paper ascertained this fact through a telephone interview with the former chief congressional liaison aide to the Ford administration.

According to him, Kim Han Jo made requests for a meeting with Ford at least three times in 1975 and 1976.

Quoting him, the paper said that there was a person who tried to introduce Kim Han Jo to Ford and he is none other than Guyer, now member of the U.S. House of Representatives. When the liaison aide, racking his brains over congressional measures, asked Guyer for cooperation, the latter answered that he had a friend (Kim Han Jo) and if this man made friends with the President, things would go well.

Thus began Kim Han Jo's "activities for approaching" Ford.

Reporting this, the foreign press noted that south Korean U.S. Capitol Hill influence-buying was believed to be much bigger in scale than had been presumed.

As already reported, traitor Pak Jung Hi had earlier made such agents as Pak Tong Son and Han Byong Gi offer large bribes to Ford and his family.

Aggressive, Treacherous "S. Korea-Japan Continental Shelf Agreement"

The Japanese government had the criminal "South Korea-Japan Continental Shelf Agreement" "ratified," which its predecessors had failed to in face of the strong opposition of the peoples of Korea and Japan and the rest of the world.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We neither intend to encroach upon the interests of other nations nor allow anyone to trample upon the rights and dignity of our nation."

Historically the Korean people neither have invaded any other countries nor allowed any aggressors to set foot on the territory.

The "South Korea-Japan Continental Shelf Agreement" is an aggressive and treacherous document allowing the foreign aggressors to loot onesly the national wealth of the Korean people in their territorial waters.

The "agreement" places a great part of the continental shelf in the South Sea of the country at the disposal of Japanese monopoly capital and permits it to loot seabed resources there freely for 50 years under the name of "joint development."

The continental shelf problem of the country is a matter of the Korean people's national sovereignty, which can be settled only by the will of the entire Korean people.

As soon as it was established that the continental shelf of the country has a promising prospect of development, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, who can never represent the Korean people, tried to sell off the resources there to the foreign aggressors.

In 1970 they enacted a traitorous law, the "law on the development of the seabed mineral resources," offering all "special favours" to the foreign oil monopolies with the "right of development." And they divided the continental shelf into several mineral zones to sell them off to foreign monopolies and bartered them away to oil monopolies of American line and the Japanese reactionaries that swarmed like hungry wolves bargaining.

It is particularly to be noted that the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique appointed a great part of our continental shelf in the South Sea as the "south Korea-Japan joint development zone" and virtually sold the right of its development to the Japanese reactionaries.

This continental shelf zone, completely separated from the Japanese territory by the Okinawa deep, is our territory which is a natural extension of our mainland.

Nevertheless, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique offered the right of development in the zone to the Japanese reactionaries for a small sum of "loan" under the name of "joint development," leaving the problem of dominion owner unsettled. This is a traitorous act of selling off the sovereignty of the entire Korean people to them.

That is why the entire Korean people and the broad-based democratic forces of Japan have resolutely fought against the "Continental Shelf Agreement" since it was "signed" between the south Korean puppets and the reactionary ruling circles of Japan in January 1974.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea flayed it as a violation of its national sovereignty and the Korean people's interests and solemnly declared it null and void.

The reactionary ruling circles of Japan had tried to get the Diet to consider and "ratify" the "agreement" five times until last year. But, each time it had been rejected and not even considered in face of the strong opposition of the broad-based democratic forces.

When it was submitted to the last Japanese Diet session for the sixth time, it was strongly opposed and censured as a "product" of the criminal "south Korea-Japan fusion."

When the operation for the "ratification of the agreement" at the Japanese Diet struck a snag in face of the opposition of the broad-based political and public circles of Japan, the south Korean puppets entreated for its carriage, going the length of raising a fuss about a "retaliatory measure" against Japan, thus fully revealing their treacherous colours.

Finding it hard to ram the "agreement," which had been railroaded through the House of Representatives in a burglarious manner, through the House of Councillors, the reactionary government of Japan had the "agreement" "automatically ratified" by extending the Diet session.

It once again openly revealed its design of reinvasion of south Korea by ramming the "agreement" through the Diet.

The "ratification of the agreement" was desperately carried out at a time when the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are isolated and rejected internally and externally and suffer from serious political and economic crises because of their treacherous acts and fascist tyranny. This makes the reactionary Japanese government's criminal aim clearer.

After the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," the reactionary government of Japan signed various agreements with the south Korean puppets and obtained a privileged position in south Korea, sent into it hundreds of monopoly companies and firms and seized south Korea's economic artery and freely plunder all kinds of its resources.

Lurking behind the reactionary Japanese government's "ratification of the agreement" is a criminal scheme to tighten its shady fusion with the south Korean puppet clique, obstruct the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and perpetuate her division so as to establish a neo-colonialist domination over south Korea.

The south Korean puppets have desperately sought the "ratification of the agreement" to open the way to reinvasion wider for the Japanese reactionary forces and sell off all the wealth of the country and have their "security" guaranteed, obtain more "aid" and save themselves from ruin.

This is clear from the fact that the traitor Pak Jung Hi stressed that the "problem of the right of seabed development" is the "mainstay of the national security system" and a "central problem in strengthening the anti-communist system and in the military strategic point of view." The south Korean puppets are seeking to entice Japanese monopolies to join them in the name of "joint development" to let the Japanese reactionaries launch into military action under the pretext of "protection of concessions" when they start a new war in Korea.

As you see, the "South Korea-Japan Continental Shelf Agreement" concluded between the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique will, in the long run, obstruct Korea's reunification, aggravate tension in Korea, increase the danger of war and, further, seriously menace peace and security in Asia.

In the name of the nation, we solemnly declare once again that the "South Korea-Japan Continental Shelf Agreement" is entirely invalid.

The Japanese reactionaries should look squarely at the reality and act thoughtfully. The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique must remember clearly that if they continue to commit treacherous acts, clinging to the sleeves of the foreign forces, they will be severely punished by history and people.

S. Korean Radio Discloses Puppet Group's Irregularities

Vehement public censure has been evoked in south Korea these days by the disclosure of the irregularities of the former puppet minister and other high-ranking officials of the puppet ministry of commerce and industry and the puppet office of supply and bosses of the puppet agricultural cooperation, a subsidized organ for the extortion of the countryside. They made a big fortune through the manipulation of prices in the import of foreign goods and used a large sum of money as a bribe.

Saying that "shocking reports" of the puppets' corruption are not one or two, a south Korean radio pointed out: "To cite only those widely reported in the recent period, there were the security scandal, illicit tender for the construction of department stores, case of corruption in the introduction of fishing boats, Kunsan outport construction scandal, Pusan apartment house construction scandal and Pusan port dredging operation scandal. Those scandals in which high-ranking officials of the central and local organs were involved are being brought to light one after another."

Noting that the irregularities of the corrupt and morbid puppets are becoming more shameless and their scope is being expanded and their methods are "intellectualized," the radio stressed:

"There are various kinds of irregularities, such as misappropriation and embezzlement of public fund, illegal disposal of government materials and receipt of money through the issue of forged certificates."

Strongly suggesting that the Pak Jung Hi clique, the boss of irregularities, are to blame before anyone else for all these irregularities, the radio said:

"The scope of irregularities grows and their methods become more intellectual year after year and the content of the scandals is more shocking. This means that the structual vice in the civil servants' society has struck its roots."

It is an urgent problem to completely eliminate "the root of this structual vice," the radio pointed out.

52 Killed, 1,340 Injured in S. Korea Dynamite Blast

Hundreds of residents in Riri, North Cholla Province, south Korea, were either killed or injured in the explosion of a freight train loaded with explosives in the compound of the railroad station there November 11, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

Thirty tons of dynamite aboard a parked freight train exploded at around 9:15 p.m. in Riri City.

The train carrying a cargo of 1,250 boxes of dynamite was bound for Kwangju, South Cholla Province, from Inchon, a major port city near Seoul.

Even according to the south Korean authorities' announcement, 52 persons were killed and 1,340 others injured. The announcement also said some 10,000 persons have been made homeless. Of those injured, the south Korea "officials" said, 291 persons were listed in critical condition.

Almost all houses were shattered, completely and partially within 4 kms of the blasts. Riri city has about 120,000 residents.

Some 9,530 houses or 73 percent of about 13,300 buildings in the city were damaged by the explosions. Roofs of them collapsed, walls were cracked, and pieces of broken window glass were everywhere around the city.

Most of the buildings within 2 kms of the explosion site including Changin-dong, Chungang-dong and Ohyon-dong were beaten to pieces, leaving the skeletons of the buildings behind.

The most seriously damaged areas were Chungang-dong and Changin Street. At least 22 persons were reported killed and more than 150 others injured in the area, according to the puppet police.

The thunderous blast also destroyed a theater where some 700 people were watching a musical show. Six persons were crushed to death under the debris at the theater.

The blast, heard within a radius of 2 kms, also triggered a power interruption and set fire to so many as 600 houses and buildings in the area. It virtually turned the city into an inferno and a sheer panic.

The puppet police told all fire fighters and ambulances in the scene to desperately battle against the blazes.

A frightened citizen said that "it was just like a hell."

"It happened so suddenly and with such a force that I thought we were hit by an earthquake," he said.

Meanwhile, the explosion dug a big crater, 15 meters in depth and 30 meters in diameter.

Fourteen other train cars behind and ahead of the one loaded with the explosives were crushed to fragments, blasting off from the scene. More than 30 other freight trains near the train in the station were derailed or caught fire during the blast.

The railroad tracks around the site were crooked or bent like iron sticks in an iron furnace. The body of an engine car, which might have been near the explosives, were parted to pieces. A total of 70 cars for passengers and freight out of 90 cars stationed in the station were damaged by the blast and some 500 meters of railroad tracks were destroyed, according to the authorities at Riri Station.

Property damage from the blast will exceed 5,300 million won, accordingto the south Korean "officials."

War Policy Causes Explosion Disaster

The thunderous dynamite blast at Riri Station is not accidental.

This accident was caused by the anti-popular policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique, which ignores the safety of the south Korean people for its war policy.

The explosives, owned by the Korea Explosives Co. in Inchon, were being transported to the provincial city of Kwangju for sale to mining and construction firms.

It is unthinkable in any country that large quantities of explosives are transported through an area where there are large number of inhabitants.

Besides, the dynamite was being transported in violation of the "rules of railway transportation of explosives" formulated by the Pak junta.

It is stipulated in the rules that any kind of explosives should be directly transported to the destination by a vehicle at less than two-thirds of its carrying capacity.

However, the freight train carried the explosion far in excess of limit permitted by the regulations and stayed for a day at Riri Station without the danger "mark" of explosives.

Korea Explosives Co. in Inchon frequently transported explosives, ignoring safety regulations. But the south Korean authorities overlooked it and didn't take a step for safe transportation.

The Pak clique pay little attention to the safety of the people and is frantically stepping up arms production and manufacture of explosives under the pretext of development of heavy and chemical industry.

The accident is an inevitable result of the war policy of the south Korean authorities.

▲Photo shows a big crater where the thunderous blast originated, the explosion site is littered with skeletons of overturned train cars tossed like toys and piles of debris. Inset is a train car crooked like iron sticks in an iron furnace.

Pyongyang Charges Pak Clique with Accident

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its information No. 34 released on November 15 stated that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should be held wholly responsible for the tragic accident in Riri and properly judged by people.

Recalling that 30 tons of dynamite aboard a freight train parked at the Riri Railway Station in North Cholla Province exploded on the evening of November 11, killing or injuring over 1,300 people and destroying nearly 10,000 houses, the information noted: The recent tragedy is by no means accidental; it is a direct outcome of the criminal war preparations of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their consequences.

It continued:

The recent Riri disaster occurred because the south Korean warmaniacs, utterly indifferent to the safety of the people, recklessly transported dangerous explosives in preparation for a war, going against the nation's desire for peaceful reunification.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean clique of traitors are trying hard to shirk the responsibility for this tragic disaster. The puppet clique, refusing to indemnify the losses, are clamouring about the so-called "autonomous settlement," bringing greater misfortunes to the sufferers.

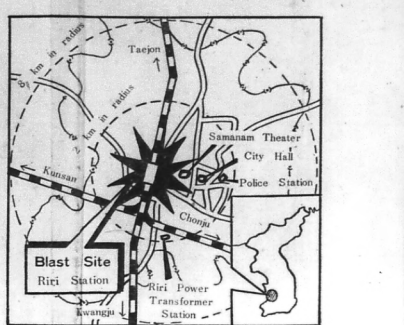
This proves that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the dyed-in-the-wool traitors to the nation.

No one can say that the U.S.-made nuclear weapons stockpiled by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique in various parts of south Korea will not cause tragedies all over south Korea and plunge people into horrible disasters.

The south Korean people cannot live in a peace even a moment or be safe from bloodshed and calamities as long as such ferocious warmaniacs as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique remain in south Korea and they persist in their criminal war moves.

The Riri population and all other people of south Korea should rise up with this resentment and grievances in a struggle for throwing overboard the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and mete out a stern judgement at them, the information declared.

(KCNA)



S. Korea: Hell of Traffic Accidents

Recently, auto accidents have been increasing rapidly in south Korea, with many passengers killed and hospitals packed with injured persons.

According to a recent survey conducted by the International Road Federation, south Korea "ranks first in the world in the frequency of auto accidents and casualty rate."

On November 6, most south Korean dailies reported that 97 traffic accidents occurred all over south Korea in a day, and that 9 were killed and 250 injured in traffic accidents.

Today, in south Korea over 70,000 accidents occur in one year, over 4,000 passengers are killed in traffic accidents, according to the International Road Federation.

The report noted that "the extremely high frequency of auto accidents" in south Korea is "attributable to the poor road conditions, insufficient traffic safety facilities, use of old cars and their excessive use owing to an automobile famine."

According to the survey, south Korea's frequency of auto accidents is 20-25 times that of Japan, West Germany, Britain, the United States and France and the death rate 40 times that of Japan, Britain and the United States and the rate of persons injured more than 20 times.

A large number of accidents occurred in November including collisions between trains and buses, between buses and trucks, and two buses which ran into each other. Explained below are sum up of the auto accidents which occurred at the beginning of November.

On Nov. 3: A bus belonging to "Songhu Tourist Corporation" ran into a train from Pusan, South Kyongsang Province, to Seoul, at a railroad crossing in Kyongsang Province. Seven passengers were killed on the spot, 19 seriously injured.

On Nov. 4: A truck belonging to "Chaesheng Freight Corporation" ran into a bus belonging to "Chungbuk Transportation Company" on a road in North Chungchong Province. Eight were killed, 29 injured.

On Nov. 8: A high-speed bus from Seoul belonging to "Chungang Highway" ran into a bus owned by "Songho Tourist Corporation" on an expressway in Kyonggi Province. Two were killed on the spot, 24 injured.

Even according to a report released by "ROK Car Insurance Corporation," during last year alone over 70,000 auto accidents occurred, about 3,800 persons were killed, four times the number 10 years before. (See graph) This indicates that in south Korea 180 accidents occur a day in the average, 10 persons are killed and 10 injured an hour.

According to a report released by the puppet Seoul municipal authorities, during last year alone 29,410 accidents occurred in Seoul, 859 passengers killed and 2,100 injured. This number accounts for 40 per cent of the total number of accidents all over south Korea, and the rate of accidents is 15 times that of Tokyo.

On the other hand, by the end of July this year, the number of auto accidents reached 29,500, or over the total number of last year.

A truck hit a bus on Nov. 4 in North Chungchong Province. Photo shows collapsed bus.

Why Accidents Increasing?

The puppet south Korean authorities shift the responsibility for increased auto accidents on to the drivers, saying that many of them are "poor drivers."

The reason, however, has to be sought in the management of drivers—overwork and dangerous driving. The puppet traffic administration has not taken any concrete measures to improve the working conditions of drivers and conductresses, with the result bus accidents account for a large part of auto accidents in south Korea.

The managements order bus drivers to carry as many passengers as possible, so the doors cannot be reclosed. Most buses run through Seoul streets with their doors open.

Referring to this fact, drivers and conductresses explain, "We have to carry as many passengers as possible because management hold us responsible if we don't carry enough passengers."

South Korean daily papers also denounce the puppet authorities, saying that they leave the dangerous traffic system as it is, and take no measures to improve traffic conditions.

As already reported, from last November 4, over 2,000 bus workers waged a struggle for higher wage and driving safety drive.

The traffic accidents occurring in south Korea is an outcome of the poor traffic administration of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Over 450 Miners Shut Up in Pit

A tragic accident was reported on November 16 from the Changsong Mining Company in Samchok county, South Korean Kangwon Province in which more than 450 coal miners were shut up in a pit, according to a report from Seoul.

At around 02:40 that day, a fire broke out at the transformer of the shaft pit of the mining company, totally closing the pit and shutting in the miners who were cutting coal 1,000 metres under ground.

The death toll of the accident was seven miners and three others missing.

The miners were still kept in the pit at 10 in the morning and "all the power lines were cut off and the pit was filled with gas and smoke allowing no one an access," the report said.

Minor Enterprises Go Bankrupt

It is reported from south Korea that many medium and small enterprises in North Cholla Province have gone bankrupt recently: 15 in Kunsan, 8 in Chonju and 4 in Riri.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has totally banned the advance of bank money since last September as part of the moves to secure funds for intensifying the fascist repression and stepping up the criminal war preparations.

The medium and small enterprises in the province which have been in serious financial difficulties owing to the harsh tax extortion by the puppet clique are now closing their gates, unable to obtain operational funds, the report said.

The medium and small enterprises in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, are also facing serious difficulties in operation for the same reason.

Steadily Rising Charges

The south Korean puppet clique plans to raise the railway passenger fares and freight charges 10 per cent and luggage charges 30 per cent beginning next year, according to a report from Seoul.

They intend to squeeze 15,500 million won more from the south Korean people through the increase of the railway charges alone next year.

Earlier, the puppets had decided to collect from next year sewage works fees tantamount to 20 to 30 per cent of the present water charges in 35 cities of south Korea.

The south Korean puppet clique raised the bus fares in cities by an average of 16 per cent from October 16 and lifted the hair-dressing, bathing and boarding fees in succession recently in various places.

Facts show how feverishly the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is trying to fleece the south Korean people more harshly by raising charges.

Numbers of Auto Accidents in Recent Years in S. Korea

Year	Number of accidents	Number of deaths	Number of injured persons
1967	19,337	2,151	25,103
69	32,441	2,744	38,182
71	47,060	3,420	52,976
73	43,488	3,049	48,370
75	58,323	3,800	61,582
76	70,241	3,860	65,647

◀ A family passing the night in the open air

McGovern Says:

U.S. Should Take Diplomatic Initiative for Korea Peace

(Continued from the previous issue)

I believe it is time for a complete reappraisal of the U.S. diplomatic policy toward Korea. U.S. policy has been based on the premise that there is no serious possibility for negotiations with North Korea and that the military confrontation between North and South Korea, along with some U.S. military presence, must remain for the foreseeable future.

Despite the fact that the history of U.S. relations with North Korea has been marked by bitterness and hatred on both sides, it is important that we be aware of precisely what North Korea has proposed to negotiate. Since 1972, it has offered to agree with South Korea on the reduction of forces on both sides to 100,000, the pullback of its own forces from the demilitarized zone, and an agreement that both sides would not use force against the other. North Korea has further proposed a ban on the introduction of new weapons to the peninsula and has called for an intermediary reduction of forces on both sides in the range of 150,000 to 200,000. In return, North Korea wants the U.S. to pull out its military forces.

It is not widely known in the United States that South Korea, with apparent U.S. support, has refused to discuss the North Korean proposal. The Park regime's refusal is not limited to any specific North Korea formula, but rejects any negotiations on these problems.

I have not heard any convincing argument why an agreement between North and South Korea to reduce forces and pull them back from the demilitarized zone, to ease the threat of war and permit the U.S. to withdraw its military presence from Korea, would not be in the interests of the South Korean people and the people of the U.S. I can only conclude that the Park regime fears that any agreement with North Korea of this nature would take away its primary excuse for political repression in South Korea which is the specter of an invasion from the North.

So far the U.S. has been content to let South Korea have a veto over any concrete progress on a Korean peace settlement. The U.S. has refused North Korean offers to discuss a "peace agreement" on the grounds that the North will not let the South participate in such talks. But in fact the Carter Administration, like the Nixon and Ford Administrations before it, has done nothing either to push South Korea to negotiate on military matters or to define its own negotiating position on reducing tensions.

I believe the U.S. should take the diplomatic initiative for a more durable peace in Korea.

Not only does the U.S. maintain combat troops and air power in South Korea and a defense treaty under which the U.S. could intervene militarily; it also maintains operational control over South Korea's forces through the commanding general of the United Nations command, who is always the commanding general of the U.S. 8th Army in South Korea.

Under these circumstances, it is not only legitimate but necessary for the U.S. to take the lead in starting talks with North Korea on military problems. Such talks should embrace all possible means of halting the military competition and reducing tensions between the North and the South: force reductions and pull-backs, arms control and disarmament measures, the withdrawal of all U.S. military forces, and an agreement on non-use of force should all be on the agenda.

But the U.S. cannot permit the Park regime's lack of interest in negotiations on these problems to block the beginning of talks between the U.S. and North Korea. What I propose, therefore, is that the U.S. announce its willingness to enter into exploratory talks with North Korea on these military problems.

The formula which I am proposing would mean that the U.S. is putting both sides in the conflict on notice that the U.S. intends to explore every possibility for a diplomatic agreement which would take into account the legitimate concerns of all the parties and lead to a more durable peace. I believe that this initiative would offer a real incentive to both North and South Korea to enter into serious discussions on military issues and would produce the first movement toward a peace settlement since the end of the Korean War.

In the present situation, the U.S. policy faces a clear choice between continuation of its unconditional and all-out support of the Park regime, with the costs and risks which I have outlined, and an approach which puts priority on a concern for human rights and movement toward a durable peace on the peninsula.

(Concluded)

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